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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.

If you go to the mountains, seashore
or country, have The Times-Dispatch
go with you.

City subscribers before leaving the
city during the summer should notify
their carrier or this office (Phone 38).
If you write, give both out-of-town
and city addresses.

Our Tariff Walls.

The New York Journal of Commerce
makes the interesting statement that
evidence has been developed of a strong
and growing sentiment in New England
in favor of the most liberal reciprocal
trade arrangements with Canada, the
reason for which is not hard to find. It
points out that New England is getting
only half the advantage of the policy of
free trade between the States and
other sections of this country. It as-
serts that the once flourishing iron and
steel industries have been crushed by the
necessity of bringing ore and coal from
Pennsylvania, while cotton manufacturing
is feeling the serious effect of the de-
velopment of that industry in the South.
"In fact," adds our contemporary, "the
growth of mechanical industry in other
sections of the country tends more and
more to impair the position of New
England as the workshop of the nation.
She has the benefit of free trade over
long lines of transportation to the Gulf
and the Pacific coast, but eastward in the
seacoast and the tariff wall, and north-
ward is the boundary of a foreign coun-
try."

Therefore, according to this newspaper,
New England is beginning to inquire, if
free trade to the West and South is so
beneficial, why it should not be ad-
vantageous to the North, where there
is a stretch of country similar to our
own with an enterprising, industrious
and growing population not unlike our
own; why she should not get iron and
coal from Nova Scotia and New Brun-
swick instead of having to go to Penn-
sylvania for them; why she should not
get timber from Ontario and Quebec
instead of skimming off all her own
forests and then going to Michigan for
it.

In other words, Texas and Michigan
are, geographically speaking, more sure-
by foreign territory to New England than
Ontario and Quebec or Nova Scotia and
New Brunswick. Yet New England has
free trade with the States of the Union,
however remote, while there is a tariff
wall along the line which separates her
from Canada. It is no wonder that New
Englanders are in favor of tearing down
the wall.

It is equally certain that the great
majority of people in Canada are also
in favor of removing the barrier. This
subject is intelligently and instructively
discussed in an article written from Mon-
tréal for the Chicago Tribune by John
P. Raftery. He says that the retail
dealers, the jobbers and the consumers
of Montréal and Québec, are to a man
favorable to reciprocity with the United
States, for reciprocity means better trade
for the merchants and lower prices for
the consumers.

But there is an element in Canada,
small in number, but strong in influ-
ence, which is opposed to reciprocity and
for very good reasons from its
point of view. This element is the manu-
facturing class, especially manufacturing
concerns which are branches of
American trusts. Mr. Raftery says that
in seven years, more than \$30,000,000 of
American money has been invested in
Montréal factories and that an equal
sum of Canadian money has been put
into the enterprises which originated in
the United States; but which have been
taken to Montréal and installed for the
original purpose and final purpose of
capturing the Canadian market BY
EVADING THE TARIFF.

"The province of Québec, Montréal ex-
cept," says he, "is keen for the in-
duction of foreign capital. Nothing could
have better nourished this desire than the
Canadian port duty on articles of foreign
manufacture and the prohibitive Ameri-
can import on stuffs made in Canada.
Within seven years a total of nearly \$40,000,000 has been invested in manufacturing
business here to the end that this pro-
vince, and its tributary territory is no
longer dependent upon or subservient to
American factories in the lines in-
cluded."

In Montréal, if anywhere in Canada,
you will find that the Dominion man-
ufacturer is pleased with the tariff ob-
struction that the public dislikes. Only
half the factories of this great city of
half a million population are of Ameri-

can origin, energized chiefly by Ameri-
can money and devoted to nothing but
the "main chance."

"The Canadian capitalists associated
with these American born industries
are innocent of all sentiment. American
models, American methods, American
policies are used here to the end that
the head and focal point of Canadian
manufacturing industries."

Montréal, he proceeds, is the woolen
and cotton manufacturing center of the
Dominion. It buys all its raw material
from the United States, for raw material
is free of import in these lines, and the
States furnish the natural market. Labor
is cheaper than in the United States, al-
though not cheaper than that of Eng-
land. But the Canadian tariff and the
long haul from Liverpool, Glasgow and
London leave the advantages wholly
with the local makers of garments, con-
tinuances and woven materials.

What is the effect of the system? It
is taking capital out of the United States
and sending it to Canada. It is devel-
oping industries in Canada that should
be operated in the United States. It is
giving employment to Canadians which
otherwise would be given to workmen in
the United States. By our tariff we are
driving business away from home and
developing fields of industry that prop-
erly belong to us. The consumers are
made to pay the tax and the only bene-
ficiaries of this suicidal system are the
trusts. The people of New England want
reciprocity; the people of Canada want
reciprocity; yet the tariff wall stands
because the trusts demand it.

It is not necessary to say that The
Times-Dispatch is in favor of giving
capital a fair show. We have not
joined in the hue and cry against the
"money power" and all that, for much
of it is clap-trap. We are in favor of
giving the manufacturing concerns of the
United States a fair field for exploita-
tion, and we are in favor of giving all
enterprises the protection of the law. But
we are uncompromisingly opposed to
class legislation, which gives the capiti-
lists, whether manufacturers, or what
not, whether corporation or individual,
any privilege not enjoyed by the whole
people, any peculiar advantage which
tends to enrich one at the expense of
another. The whole tariff system is
wrong in principle. It is radically un-
democratic, and has no place in free De-
mocracy.

The Cost of War.

Some idea of the cost of modern war-
fare, says Leslie's Weekly, can be arrived
at by taking a Japanese warship like the
Kasuga or Nishin and calculating the
number of shots she would discharge. The
first named ship carries four cannon,
which cost \$30,000 each. One of these guns
can fire two shots per minute, and every
shot cost \$400; thus in five minutes these
four cannon can discharge forty bombs
at a cost of \$16,000. The smaller cannon
cost each \$18,000, and every shot they fire
means an expenditure of \$30. They are
very rapid, and it is estimated that in
five minutes the twelve cannon could dis-
charge shot to the value of nearly \$35,000.
This enormous expenditure of money is
not only wasted in the cost of the gun
and in firing it, but worse than wasted,
for if the shot take effect, there is de-
struction of life and property. Year by
year we have been making the piles of
our warships stronger and simultaneously
we have been increasing the force of our
guns. Inventive genius has taxed itself
on the one hand to make a gun that will
penetrate the thickest steel plate, and as
the gun is made more powerful the plate
is made thicker; or, to put it the other
way, as the plate is made thicker and
more impenetrable, the gun is made more
powerful and the shot more penetrating.
And so we have gone on from one inven-
tion to another in both directions. The
question, therefore, arises, what will the
final outcome be? Shall we be able to
make our guns so strong that no ship can
resist the impact of the ball, or shall we
be able to make our ships impenetrable?
The answer seems to us plain enough.
It is easier to destroy than to create, as
everybody knows, and with the aid of
gunpowder and dynamite and other
powerful explosives, with the aid of
strong and rapid-firing guns, and espe-
cially with the aid of torpedoes, there
must come a time when the strongest
ships of war will be unable to stand the
assault of scientific inventions.

This is one of the agencies that is work-
ing towards universal peace. Practical
men are asking themselves day by day
why governments should expend enormous
sums of money for the sake of destroy-
ing, for the sake of destroying both
life and property. Leaving the moral
question entirely out of consideration, we
believe that the spirit of thrift and econ-
omy, which is growing all the time, will
by and by be strong enough to abolish
war and remove the possibilities of war,
and, therefore, to cause the nations of the
earth to disarm and put their soldiers and
sailors to work.

Mr. Roosevelt may talk as much as he
pleases about his big stick and his strong
arm and his powerful navy, but in so
talking he is out of spirit with the grow-
ing sentiment of the age. Peace and
prosperity are terms often associated, and
they are terms that are closely related,
for when we have universal peace, when
the fear of war in all its branches shall
have been removed, we shall then be as
near as possible to universal prosperity.

Mr. Roosevelt's Triumph.

Senator Lodge has been sounding the
praises of President Roosevelt, and in a
recent speech declared that under his ad-
ministration and that of Secretary Root
the army had been raised to a higher
efficiency than ever before, and that the
navy was never so strong. There is no
doubt on that score. President Roose-
velt is a man of war, and believes in a
strong army and a strong navy. He un-
derstands the art of war, and it is not
surprising that the army and the navy
should have flourished under his admini-
stration, especially as he has enormous
appropriations of government to carry on
this work. But it is to be considered
that every soldier added to the army
takes them out of the activities of life;
takes them out of the producing class;

and saddles them upon the government
to be supported.

The less that President Roosevelt's
friends have to say about his warlike
propensities and about the development
of the army and navy under his admini-
stration the better it will be for his candi-
dacy.

Manual Training.

In yesterday's paper there was an in-
structive article by Mr. Theodore Cole-
man, entitled "American Schools Lead
in Manual Training." In the whole scope
of educational work there is perhaps no
branch of study so little understood and
appreciated as manual training. Most
people have the idea that such training
in our schools means simply teaching a
pupil to be a jackleg mechanic. They
seem to think that such instruction is
entirely physical, and that it has no
other purpose and no other effect. In
point of fact, manual training is mental
training and, in a degree, moral train-
ing. "The central principle guiding the
action of the best polytechnic schools,"
says Mr. Coleman "is that the broadest
education and the highest culture de-
mand the active participation of the
trained hand. Manual training is not
mere exercise in the use of tools and
materials; its chief purpose is not to
make artisans of the pupils, its value
lies in developing the mind and strength-
ening the character through bringing
into play physical powers which con-
structive work alone can develop."

Manual training teaches the pupil to
do something, not as a beast of bur-
den is taught to draw a cart at the word
of command, but to accomplish some-
thing with the hand by direction of the
mind. The pupil who is thus taught the
art of construction, who learns how to
do something in a mechanical way, is at
the same time training his mind and
is learning how to do all things with
system, precision and with due atten-
tion to details. It needs no argument to
show that that sort of training better pre-
pares a man for carrying on business, for
superintending any sort of work, whatever
the work may be. It tends to make him
the master himself, the master of
all: his intellectual and physical
forces. It has been demon-
strated beyond question that those pupils
who have the advantage of manual training
make better progress in their mental
studies than pupils who have not.

Manual training also teaches the art
of analysis, and every business man
knows that this art is necessary to him
in dealing with the problems which come
up from day to day in his routine work
for solution. When a proposition is sub-
mitted to a business man he must, so to
speak, resolve it into its parts, examine
the various parts intelligently, and then
proceed with the construction. To use
a shop term, he mentally tears the propo-
sition to pieces, examines the frag-
ments, decides what there is in it and
then either throws the fragments away
or puts them together in a workmanlike
manner. The man who has had the ad-
vantage of thorough manual training
at school is undoubtedly in a better
position to do this sort of work than
the man who has had no such training.

As for the moral instruction involved,
manual training teaches accuracy, and
accuracy means truth. It also gives val-
uable instruction to children in the dig-
nity and value of work. Every boy is
by nature a vandal and his savage in-
stincts lead him to destroy. Richmond suffers
every day from the vandalism of boys,
and the best cure for it, or perhaps we
should say, the best preventive, is man-
ual training. When a boy understands
how much labor is involved in the con-
struction of any article around the prem-
ises—a chair or table in the house, or
fence or gate outside, or the ornaments
on the gate-posts, or whatever the article
may be—the spirit of vandalism in him
is reduced, if it is not entirely eradicated.

Similar lessons are to be learned from
the cultivation of flowers and plants
generally. When the child is taught the
processes by which nature produces;
when the child is taught to assist na-
ture in producing; when the child cul-
tivates and develops flowers or vegeta-
bles, it is but natural that there should
follow something of affection for the
product, and the desire to create rather
than destroy is stimulated.

Let us get rid of the idea that manual
training and nature studies are senti-
mental fads; they are intensely prac-
tical and they are an essential part of
our educational system.

It is related that in the State of Ken-
tucky the other day it was necessary to
abandon a parade because not enough
horses could be obtained for the riders.
That is a truly remarkable statement to
come from Kentucky, which gives so
great attention to stock raising. A little
while ago it was believed by many that
electricity and steam would gradually re-
tire the horse and the mule from business.
But, in spite of the progress which steam
and electricity have made, the demand
for horses and mules is steadily on the
increase.

Senator Ople seems to just want to say
his say in his own way, and nobody is
begging him that, inasmuch as that
is about all the glory he will be apt to
get out of the Tenth District fight.

We do not approve of such things, but if
they must take place now and then, we
could hope that they would all be done
up as was that one at Weimer, Texas.

In the Sixth District the Honorable Car-
ter Glass has enough of an excuse for op-
position to create some interest in the
returns on election night.

No matter what may be the result of
the election, the politicians can't head off
the big crops this year. They are too
near prolific maturity.

With the coming of the "TV" month and
the oyster the summer girl can take a
rest from her efforts in the society col-
lums of the newspapers.

Talking about peanut politics, we are
reminded that the congressional primary
in the Fourth Virginia District is near
at hand.

All of the straw votes now being cast
at the summer resorts and on the rail-

way trains will not be counted in No-
vember.

It won't do to be too cock sure of Park-
er's election just because General Miles
is not going to vote for Roosevelt.

The deadly parallel columns now bob-
bing up before Mr. Roosevelt will call for
a new brand of strenuousness.

The last veto had but little of the sweet-
ness of the final song of the departing
swan.

Anyhow, the balloons that didn't go in
the air can go on exhibition at the big
Fair.

A whole lot of politicians are declining
to follow the good example of Mr. Hill.

This year's almanac takes no stock in
the idea of a short, vigorous campaign.

Voters that don't vote anything might
as well not be written.

Good morning, Mayor McCarthy. Here's
luck to you.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Raleigh Post explains thus:
In the Northern markets watermelons
are said to be a drug. If that means that
the market is glutted, it is a different
condition from what in the South. We
have here a large-mouthed citizenship
that is more destructive to watermelons
than the red ant is to the boll weevil.

The Raleigh Times says:
This is the era when college professors
teach largely by lecturing, and the in-
terest of the student in the study of liter-
ary societies has been largely veiled in secret
fraternities. Time will tell whether the
new departure will be vindicated by the
sort of scholarship and the grade of pub-
lic speakers they shall produce.

The Wilmington Star says:
Remont J. Beverly, the Anson county
negro, who has made a name for himself
as a first class cotton picker, will do more
for himself and family than he can get out
of Roosevelt's negro philanthropic suits. Les-
sion's flour barrel but more dust in a
darky's flour barrel than will ever blow
in through the "open door of hope."

The Winston-Salem Sentinel:
It is significant to note that the ques-
tion of education is receiving more atten-
tion in this State than in any other than
ever before, and that the newspa-
pers are discussing this, as well as politi-
cal questions, in the most intelligent
manner. Just as long as a great body
of citizens in any State remains illiterate,
just so long will the State be a second
rate one on a lower plane than it should
be, and for this reason the more thor-
ough education of the masses is especially
desirable. The connection between polit-
ics and education has not been suffi-
ciently emphasized, and being emphasized now
must be regarded as one of the most en-
couraging signs of the times.

Personal and General.

Dr. Harry T. Marshall, a graduate of
the Johns Hopkins Hospital, has been
elected pathologist of the Baltimore Medi-
cal College, the vacancy being filled by
the resignation of Dr. T. R. W. Wilson.

Major Andrew H. Russell, Ordnance De-
partment, has been detailed to represent
the War Department at the Eighth Inter-
national Geographic Congress, which will
be held in Washington on the 8th of next month.

General Luis Terrazas, the richest man
in Mexico, and the greatest land owner
in the world, will shortly visit the United
States, a four months' leave of absence
having been granted him by the govern-
ment.

Frank Howland, of Little Rock, Ark.,
has one of the most valuable collections
of minerals, geological specimens and In-
dian relics, which he has been thirty years
in getting together. His collection of In-
dian relics is especially valuable. His
home has been especially prepared to pro-
vide for a display of his treasures.

George Washington Dunn, of San Fran-
cisco, naturalist, and in his day the
friend and associate of the great ornitho-
logist, Audubon, has been admitted to
the almshouse. He is entirely without
funds, although he has been thirty years
in getting together his collection. His
home has been especially prepared to pro-
vide for a display of his treasures.

A Few Foreign Facts.

In 1903 the gold produced in the Trans-
vaal was worth \$61,000,000.

To supply the German sugar factories
about 3,000,000 tons of beets are required
annually.

Dublin, a city with a very large Catho-
lic population, has no Catholic cathedral.

It is said that the Serbian government
will issue bonds for \$3,000,000 to improve
the hospital service attached to the war
department.

"The Decline in Church Attendance" is
to be one of the principal subjects of
discussion at the Congress to be held at
Liverpool on October 4th.

The sum of \$250 has been subscribed
toward the formation of a national park
on the borders of Ulsterwater, in the fa-
mous "Lake District" to carry out the
scheme £120,000 is needed.

Trend of Thought
In Dixie Land

Louisville-Courier Journal:

The Republicans are opposing Parker
on the ground that if elected, he would
be a candidate and a Republican Senate
would result in a legislative deadlock.
This ought to suit them perfectly. They
have attempted to carry the country in
the session of Congress to prevent legisla-
tion by themselves, and a deadlock which
would prevent the passage of any bill
seem to be just the situation that should
please them best.

Montgomery Advertiser:

Good men are often honestly deluded
into supporting dangerous policies, but
we believe in the case of Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we have
a challenge and a challenge of common
knowledge as the Republic's hygienic
question in this campaign.

Birmingham Age-Herald:

Cabinet officers are not under the civil
service law, and they can, therefore, set
a pernicious example before all other
government employees.

Augusta Chronicle:

A granddaughter of Jefferson Davis is
a candidate and a Republican Senate
would result in a legislative deadlock.
This ought to suit them perfectly. They
have attempted to carry the country in
the session of Congress to prevent legisla-
tion by themselves, and a deadlock which
would prevent the passage of any bill
seem to be just the situation that should
please them best.

Florida Times-Union:

From the length of time required for
Mr. Carnegie to draw that \$1,000,000
for the Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy, there is reason to believe
that the old man has come to the conclusion
that there are worse things than dying poor.

Unique Bet.

In St. Louis a negro has wagered his
life on the election of Roosevelt. Should
Roosevelt be defeated he has bound him-
self to commit suicide by jumping off the
Eads bridge into the Mississippi.

Summer Diarrhoea in Children.

During the hot weather of the summer
months the first unnatural looseness of a
child's bowels should have immediate at-
tention, so as to check the disease before
it becomes serious. All that is necessary
is a few doses of Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed
by a dose of castor oil to cleanse the sys-
tem. Rev. M. O. Stockland, pastor of the
First M. E. Church, Little Falls, Minn.,
writes: "We have used Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for
many years and find it a very valuable
remedy, especially for summer disorders
in children." Sold by all druggists.

SEPT. 1ST IN WORLD'S HISTORY

5508 B. C.

The world was created, according to the Septuagint, followed by
Julius Africanus, a chronologer of the third century, upon the first of
September, five thousand five hundred and eight years three months and
twenty-five days before the birth of Christ.

1160.

Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brekepere), Pope, died. He was the only Eng-
lishman ever elected to that office.

1611.

The crew of Henry Hudson, who had mutilated and put him adrift in
an open boat, were picked up by a fisherman in a wretched condition.

1620.

The English pilgrims sailed from Plymouth in the Mayflower for
the American continent, intending to find some place near Hudson's River
for a settlement.

1641.

The Raritans made an attack upon the colony of Staten Island, and
murdered the colonists in revenge for previous depredations by the Dutch.

1675.

The Indians, under King Phillip, fell upon the town of Deerfield, in
Massachusetts, killed one man and laid most of the town in ashes.

1700.

William Penn sailed for America in the ship "Welcome," 300 tons
burthen, with about a hundred other emigrants, mostly Quakers.

1781.

French erected a fort at Crown Point, on Lake Champlain.

1774.

General Gage seized the powder at Charlestown in consequence of
which the people rose and compelled several officers of the King's gov-
ernment to resign.

1770.

French fleet, Count d'Estaing, captured off Charleston, S. C., British
ship Experiment, fifty guns and three frigates.

1814.

Champlain village taken possession of by the British under Provost.

1814.

Fort Casine, on the Penobscot, and several places taken by the Brit-
ish, under Sherwood and Admiral Griffith.

1814.

United States sloop-of-war Wasp, Captain Blakely, fell in with ten
sail of British vessels conveyed by a 74, and bomb ship. He cut out of
the convoy a brig laden with military stores and burned her and sunk
the brig Avon of 19 guns.

1838.

William Clarke died; the companion of Lewis in the pioneer journey
across the Rocky Mountains. He was held in the highest estimation by
nearly all the tribes of Western Indians, however remote, whose char-
acter he well understood. He was several years Governor of Missouri,
and at the time of his death the oldest American settler residing in St.
Louis.

1841.

Joseph Nourse died; a soldier of the Revolution, one of the vice-
presidents of the American Bible Society, and forty years Register of
the United States Treasury.

1851.

Antonio Lopez, who attempted to effect a revolution in Cuba, was
garroted at Havana.

1861.

The village of Boom Courthouse, Va., burned.

1862.

On this day three battles were fought: First, at Chantilly, two miles
from Fairfax Courthouse, Va., in which two Union generals were killed,
to-wit, Kearney and I. J. Stevens; their loss in men was also large; sec-
ond, at Britton's Lane, Tenn., lasting four hours, the Confederates fled;
third, at Jackson, Tenn., where the Generals held 110 dead on the field.

1863.

Knoxville, Tenn., captured by General Burnside's troops. An artil-
lery fight at Fort Royal, Va.

1864.

General N. P. Banks died.

1903.